40: Burr--150-151 N-2 (no date) 1931 Yakut
116, 191, 563, 874

"The two subjects most affected by the Yakuts for study are medicine and the law. The former is especially needed among this primitive people, now making its first hesitating steps on the road towards civilization. The first item in their education, of course, is the Russian language. They nearly all know this, except a few remote trappers, but as a rule they conceal their knowledge unless it is worth their while. [151] The Russians do not like them, perhaps from a little fear, calling them surly and untrustworthy, but the compliment is reciprocated."

53:Tokarev and Gurvich E-4 (no date) 1964
RV2 Yakut RV2

562 1949, 55 women were working as rural soviet chairmen. About 500 girls from Yakutiya are studying at different universities in the country. In the northern regions there were once hunters who used not even to mention the word "hunting" in front of women because of superstitious belief, but now there are even women hunters; the present figure is as many as 1000 women hunters and fishers. Many of them have gained the title of "advanced hunter."

Education

871 During the tsarist regime hardly any Yakuts were literate.[1] As soon as the Soviet regime had been consolidated, school construction was developed on a wide scale, as shown by the following table:

Schools	1917	1948
Primary	164	424
7-year	5	149
Secondary	4	30
Total	173	603

In 1917 there were 4660 children at school, but by 1948 the number was 62,942.

In the 1951-1952 academic year there were more than 600 schools functioning in the Yakut Republic, attended by about 66,000 pupils. In the 1955-56 academic year there were 20,000 pupils living in dormitories. When Yakutiya received its autonomy by a decision of the Council of Ministers of the Yakut ASSR, instruction in primary schools was changed to the Yakut language. This made it easier for Yakut schoolchildren to master their [191] subjects. From 1933 on, the teaching of all subjects in the 5th to 7th classes was switched to the Yakut language.

19 The teaching of main subjects in schools in the vernacular not only 212 helped the pupils to acquire knowledge, but also furthered the rapid development of the Yakut language and the solution of problems of terminology and orthography. From 1933 to 1947, about 400 book titles were published in the Yakut language in overall editions of several million copies.

874 Three teacher's schools and one pedagogical institute turn out trained [875] teachers for the Yakut Republic. In 1955 there were more than 4500 teachers, which was 15 times more than in 1917. The 17 tekhnikums and special secondary schools are attended by more than 3000 students. These academic establishments train teachers, agronomists, ship mechanics, lawyers, technicians, etc. A 2-year Communist Party School has been opened in Yakutsk and a Marxist-Leninist University. More than 1000 Yakuts are studying at universities of Moscow, Leningrad and Irkutsk.

Yakutiya has also trained its own scientific personnel. About 70 scientists have the degree of Candidate in Science in the fields of history, pedagogy, philology, agriculture, and other subjects. There are also doctors of science.

212 In 1942 Yakutiya celebrated the end of illiteracy among the adult population. Over the years of the Soviet regime more than 155,000 illiterate

[1] This conflicts with other data indicating the existence of a pre-Revolutionary Yakut intelligentsia of some dimensions and influence.—Ed.

53:Tokarev and Gurvich E-4 (no date) 1964
RV2 Yakut RV2

535
292
302
415
142

Dance of girls with chorons (kumys pitchers). Amateur performance at collective farm.

Theatre

545 During the time of the Soviet regime a Yakut national art with new forms completely unknown in Yakutiya in the pre-Revolutionary period has blossomed. Before the Revolution Yakuts did not know about the theatre, and music and singing were only found in their most primitive form. In 1925 members of the drama group attached to the People's Russian Theatre in Yakutsk was formed into the Yakut National Troupe, and in 1930 a Yakut [536] National Theatre Studio was set up. From the very first years of its existence the actors set themselves the task of a realistic portrayal of Yakut life, denunciation of the merchants and toyons, and demonstration of the greatness of the Socialist Revolution. The theatre gradually at- [87] tracted young Yakut actors and actresses who had graduated from the Central Theatre School and Studios. They performed works by Soviet-Yakut dramatists with great success.

Art

532 For centuries Yakutiya has been known for its applied ornamental art, but professional artists only began to appear in the last quarter of the 19th century.